Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

1.9
EC752F
WS
copy 2

STA

States
nent of
Agriculture
Economic
Research
Service

WS-267

February 1984

Wheat

OUTLOOK & SITUATION

U.S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
NAT'L AGRIC. LIBRARY
APR 19 '84

Contents

Outlook for 1984/85 5
The Current Situation 6
1983 World Wheat Wrapup 8
Wheat by Class 9
List of Tables 13

Situation Coordinator
Allen Schienbein-Analyst
(202) 447-8444

National Economics Division
Economic Research Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C. 20250

Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board. Summary released February 2, 1984. The next summary of the **Wheat Outlook and Situation** is scheduled for Wednesday, May 16, 1984. It will appear on several computer networks by 3:30 ET on the day of release. Full text and tables are also released electronically, often several days before the report itself is published. For information on providers of electronic access to Outlook and Situation reports, write EMS/USDA, Rm. 440 GHI, Washington, D.C. 20250. Telephone (202) 382-9754.

The **Wheat Outlook and Situation** is published quarterly. Annual subscription: $8 U.S., $10 foreign. Order from the Superintendent of Documents.

Current subscribers will receive renewal notices from the Government Printing Office approximately 90 days before their subscriptions expire. Notices will be sent ONLY ONCE and should be returned promptly to ensure uninterrupted service.

Summary

The 1984 winter harvest could be around 1982's record 2.11 billion bushels, based on the prospect for a higher harvested area and trend yields. This year's acreage-reduction programs could limit the size of area expansion, but their effects will remain uncertain until the extent of participation is known.

Spring wheat growers will likely expand acreage—especially for Durum. Although important variables, such as winter and spring weather, as well as final program compliance, must be considered, an increase in harvested acres and production seems likely for 1984.

Last fall, U.S. wheat farmers replanted some of the area left idle by 1983 acreage-reduction programs. Winter wheat seedings totaled 64.9 million acres, 2.4 million more than in 1983 and only 1.6 million under 1982's alltime high. Area increases between 3 and 4 percent are estimated for each of the winter wheat varieties.

Assuming large U.S. wheat supplies will continue in 1984/85, strong demand will be needed to support prices. Feed use in the summer quarter could equal or exceed last year's level. However, with a likely expansion in domestic feed grain supplies, the amount of wheat fed to livestock for the year may decrease from this year's record high. Expanded foreign wheat production and stocks will continue to hamper U.S. exports. Furthermore, with early projections suggesting another large world wheat harvest in 1984, and with a lower U.S. loan rate, prices will likely be lower in 1984/85.

Influenced by 1983's smaller harvest and robust wheat use during June-December, January 1 wheat stocks were smaller than in previous years for the first time since 1979. Total stocks of 2.3 billion bushels were nearly 200 million below a year ago, principally because of the record wheat feeding to livestock. In fact, from June to January, the amount of wheat fed to livestock nearly equaled the amount U.S. consumers used directly through bakery and cereal products. This development came about because a good 1983 wheat crop and a poor feed grain harvest reduced the typical price premium of wheat over corn.

This year's U.S. exports have been hurt by lagging foreign economic recovery, the strong U.S. dollar, credit restraints, and increased production by major wheat exporters. Competition has been stiff, pushing projected exports down 7 percent, to 1.4 billion bushels in 1983/84. The U.S. share of world wheat trade will likley fall below 40 percent, the lowest since the early 1970's.

The 1983 world wheat crop appears to be at a new high, 488 million tons, 7 million more than 1982's record. Australia, China, and India had record production, which more than compensated for the reduced U.S. output. Large world supplies and low prices have assured a buyer's market in 1984, and global exports should approach the 101.2-million-ton record for 1981/82.

Table 1.--Wheat: supply, disappearance, area, and prices, marketing years 1980-83*

Item	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83 (prel.)	1983/84 (proj.)
		Million bushels		
Supply				
Beginning stocks, June 1	902	989	1,164	1,541
Production	2,374	2,799	2,812	2,425
Imports 1/	3	3	8	3
Total	3,279	3,791	3,984	3,969
Domestic disappearance				
Food	611	602	616	625 ± 5
Seed	114	112	97	105 ± 5
Feed 2/	51	142	221	450 ± 30
Total	776	856	934	1,080 ± 50
Exports 1/	1,514	1,771	1,509	1,400 ± 50
Total disappearance	2,290	2,627	2,443	2,580 ± 100
Ending stocks, May 31	989	1,164	1,541	1,389 ± 100
		Million acres		
Area				
Planted	80.6	88.9	87.4	76.8
Harvested	71.0	81.0	79.0	61.5
Set aside and diverted	--	--	5.8	29.8
National Program acreage	75.0	84.5	--	--
		Bushels per acre		
Yield per harvested acre	33.4	34.5	35.6	39.4
		Dollars per bushel		
Prices				
Received by farmers	3.91	3.65	3.55	3.50-3.60
Loan rate	3.00	3.20	3.55	3.65
Target rate	3.63	3.81	4.05	4.30

1/ Imports and exports include flour and other products expressed in wheat equivalent. 2/ Residual, approximates feed use and includes negligible quantities used for alcoholic beverages.

* Totals may not add due to rounding.

OUTLOOK FOR 1984/85

1984 Wheat Program Review

In August 1983, USDA announced the third consecutive yearly effort to limit wheat production in the United States. Growers may elect to participate in a 1984 acreage-reduction program (ARP) and an optional payment-in-kind (PIK) program, similiar to that of 1983. Those who volunteer will be protected by a fixed target price and will be eligible for the price-support loan program. The program includes the following features.

- Participants must sign up between January 16 and February 24. Contracts will be binding, and if broken will be subject to a penalty charge calculated at 20 percent of the target price (about 89 cents a bushel), times the conservation acres times the program yield.
- A target price of $4.45 a bushel.
- A national average loan rate of $3.30 a bushel.
- The required acreage reduction will be 30 percent of base acres, meaning that participants may plant no more than 70 percent of a farm's wheat base.
- The acreage base for 1984 will be the average acreage planted, and considered planted, to wheat in 1982 and 1983.
- Participants may sign up for an optional diversion of an additional 10 to 20 percent of base acres and receive a PIK entitlement of 75 percent of the farm's established program yield times the acres diverted.
- Producers signing up in the PIK option either agree to designate their outstanding reserve or regular Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) loans as the PIK entitlement or agree to use their 1984 production as payment if there are no outstanding loans.
- Haying will not be permitted on the conservation acres, but grazing is allowed except during the 6 principal growing months.
- Immediate entry of 1984 wheat into the farmer-owned reserve will not be allowed.

Winter Wheat Seedings Increased

As winter wheat farmers firmed up their planting decisions, farm prices in most States growing winter wheat were still below the $3.65-a-bushel national loan rate, although new-crop futures (July/September 1984) had sustained an upward trend. With this price outlook, and with the incentives of the announced ARP not as strong as those in 1983, producers chose to return to production some of their idled acreage. Apparently, many of last year's PIK acres were reseeded for the 1984 crop, resulting in total winter wheat acreage of nearly 65 million acres, 2.4 million more than in 1983 and only 1.6 million below 1982's record. Total acreage for winter wheat seedings has topped 60 million acres only five times.

Hard Red Winter growers seeded about 4 percent more, with acreage up in only Kansas and Nebraska. Other major Hard Red States—Texas, Oklahoma, and Colorado—were down slightly, partly due to dry planting conditions. The encroachment of winter wheat plantings into the Northern Plains spring wheat States of North and South Dakota, Minnesota, and Montana added nearly 1.4 million acres. This was probably due to the early plantings on whole farms that participated in the 1983 PIK program. Ohio was the only State of Soft Red Winter wheat producers with lower seedings. Total area was about 3 percent above last year. White winter seedings were up 10 percent, with increases in both the East and the Pacific Northwest.

Current crop conditions have improved significantly since early fall when dry weather hindered seeding and germination. Rain and snowfall have been abundant, indicating the crop potential is good, although frigid weather could have some negative effects. While it appears that the ARP had a limited effect on farmers' planting decisions, the final outcome at harvest rests on the weather and on final program compliance. However, some winter wheat growers may decide to plow up, graze out, or clip part of their growing crop to participate in the program. Some factors that may encourage this would be:

(1) continued declines in new-crop futures prices as a result of large U.S. and foreign production prospects,

(2) weakness in the soybean prices that would reduce double-cropping profitability,

(3) the prospect of winter kill in areas where snow cover is light, and

(4) any legislated program changes.

The effect of the total acreage-reduction effort on production will be uncertain until after February 24, the cutoff for producers to sign up. Based on the reported increased winter wheat acreage and on an early estimate of above-average yields per acre, the potential 1984 winter wheat crop should top the 2-billion-bushel mark, and may be around 1982's record 2.11 billion.

Seeding intentions of Durum and other spring wheat growers will be reported in USDA's Prospective Plantings report released in mid-February. Precipitation over most spring wheat growing areas has been sufficient to above-average soil moisture for development of the 1984 crop. Spring wheat's 1983 production declined more dramatically (38 percent) than winter wheat, thus keeping farm prices above the national average loan rate of $3.65-a-bushel for Hard Red, and above $4 a bushel for

Durum. If the current supply/demand/price situation continues as planting approaches, spring wheat seeding will likely be higher than last season.

Although traditionally, spring wheat growers participate heavily in Government programs, Durum growers are likely to expand acreage. Economic incentive remains strong for spring wheat growers to participate, but enrollment in 1984 will not be as high as in 1983. Thus, 1984's harvested area may be 3 to 6 million acres more than 1983's 13.8 million.

Although weather and final program compliance are important variables, some sense of the effects of the 1984 wheat program may be determined by specifying some assumptions on program. For winter wheat, assume: (1) a base of 66 million acres, (2) overall participation of 40 percent with 20 percent of the total participants participating in PIK, and (3) a harvest from nonparticipants of 96 percent of their winter wheat base. Then, total harvested winter wheat acreage would be about 56 million acres.

For spring wheat, assume: (1) a base of 25 million acres, (2) overall participation of 70 percent with 40 percent of the participants in PIK, and (3) a harvest from nonparticipants of 99 percent of their base. Then the spring wheat harvest acres would total 18 million acres.

Assuming an all-wheat yield of 36.5 bushels an acre, and total use almost the same as forecast for 1983/84, the 1984/85 supply-and-use table would look as follows:

	1983/84	1984/85
	Million	
Acres harvested	61.0	74.0
Production (bushels)	2,425	2,700
Year's Ending Stocks (bushels)	1,389	1,510

Production sensitivity to different combinations of yields and harvested acres appear as:

	Yield (bushels per acre)		
Harvested	34	37	40
Million acres		*Million bushels*	
72	2,450	2,660	2,880
74	2,520	2,740	2,960
76	2,550	2,810	3,040
78	2,650	2,890	2,120
80	2,720	2,760	3,200

This table shows a likely range of estimates and their outcomes. However, this range of 2.45 to 3.2 billion bushels indicates that weather and program participation could still impart a significant change in the 1984/85 wheat carryover. Even with the high-participation and low-yield production estimate of 2.45 billion bushels, combined with 1983/84's forecast use, carryover would only fall to 1.26 billion bushels. It is difficult to escape the conclusion that not much more than loan-rate prices are in prospect for 1984/85.

THE CURRENT SITUATION

Midseason Wheat Stocks Decline; Domestic Disappearance Expands

January 1 wheat stocks totaled 2.32 billion bushels, an 8-percent drop from a year earlier. The influence of 1983's reduced harvest and robust use during June-December caused the first year-to-year decline in January stocks since January 1979. Lower stocks of bread wheats (Hard Red Winter and Hard Red Spring) contributed the major part of the reduction—they fell 10 percent. Meanwhile, stocks of pastry wheats (Soft Red and White) remained high—12 percent more than a year ago. The Durum-crop shortfall in 1983 caused January stocks to be 30 percent lower.

January wheat stocks in the farmer-owned reserve fell 300 million bushels from a year earlier because of PIK entitlements. Thus, the percentage of readily marketable wheat (free stocks) for the remainder of the 1983/84 season is much higher than a year ago, which partly explains the expected lower prices. Producers' decisions about redeeming, forfeiting, or placing 1983 loans into the reserve may alter the situation, but currently nearly half of the June 1 carryin is expected to be readily marketable, compared with about a fifth last June.

Because the wheat industry is so dependent upon exporting, a stock drawdown normally reflects expanded export activity. Not so this year: The lower stock level was caused by record domestic disappearance through feeding wheat to livestock. This use, with a steady export volume, resulted in wheat use during June-December 1983 rising to the highest ever—1.64 billion bushels.

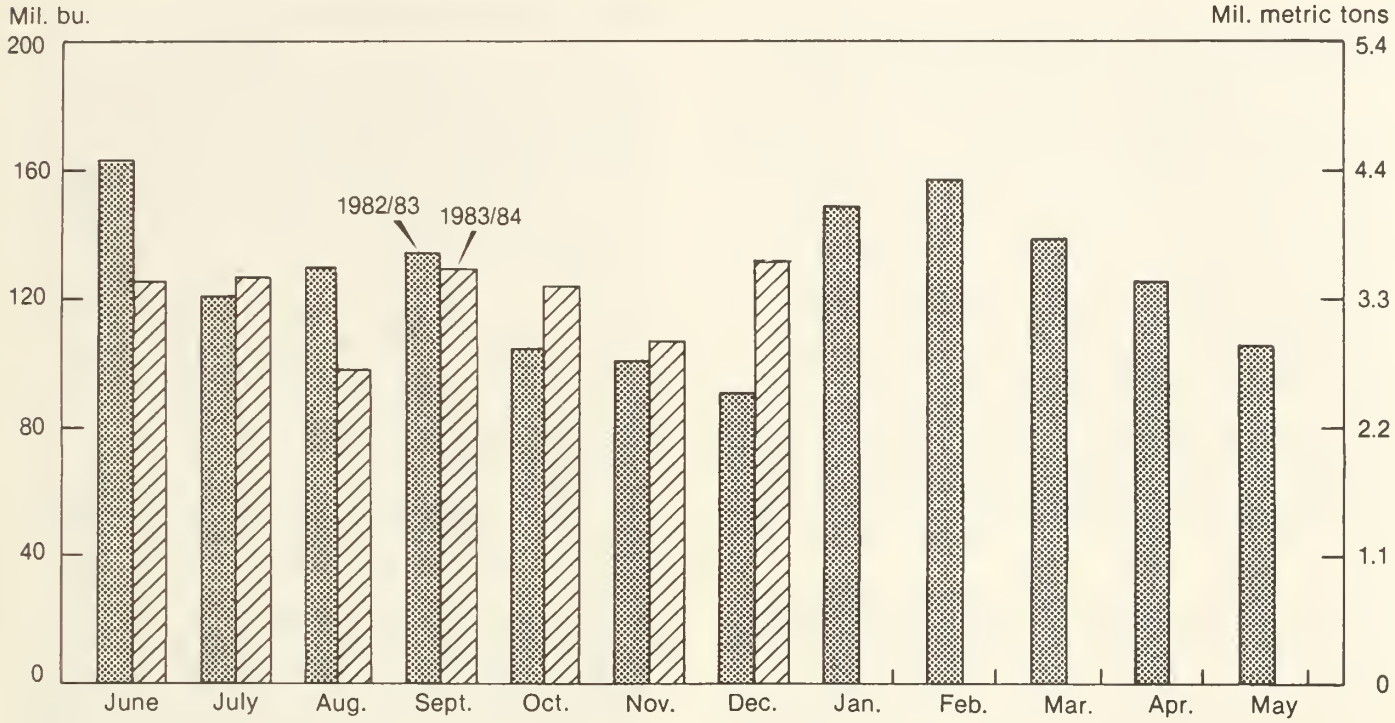
The wheat disappearing into meat animal production during June-December was also the largest ever at 354 million bushels. The U.S. food consumer saw nearly as much wheat used to produce animal products as used to produce bakery and cereal products. For the U.S. wheat industry, this is unique. The phenomenon was due to the combination of a good wheat crop and a poor feed grain harvest in 1983, which temporarily inverted the typical price premium of wheat over corn. The economic advantage of feeding wheat seems to have dissipated somewhat because of weaker feed grain prices since the fall harvest.

Wheat: Supply and disappearance

Item	June-Dec.	
	1982/83	1983/84
	Million bushels	
June 1 stocks	1,164	1,541
Prodution	2,812	2,425
Total supply[1]	3,980	3,968
Exports	838	838
Food	368	370
Seed	77	82
Feed	176	354
Total disappearance	1,459	1,644
January 1 stocks	2,521	2,324

[1]Includes imports.

U.S. Wheat Exports by Months, Marketing Years 1982/83 and 1983/84

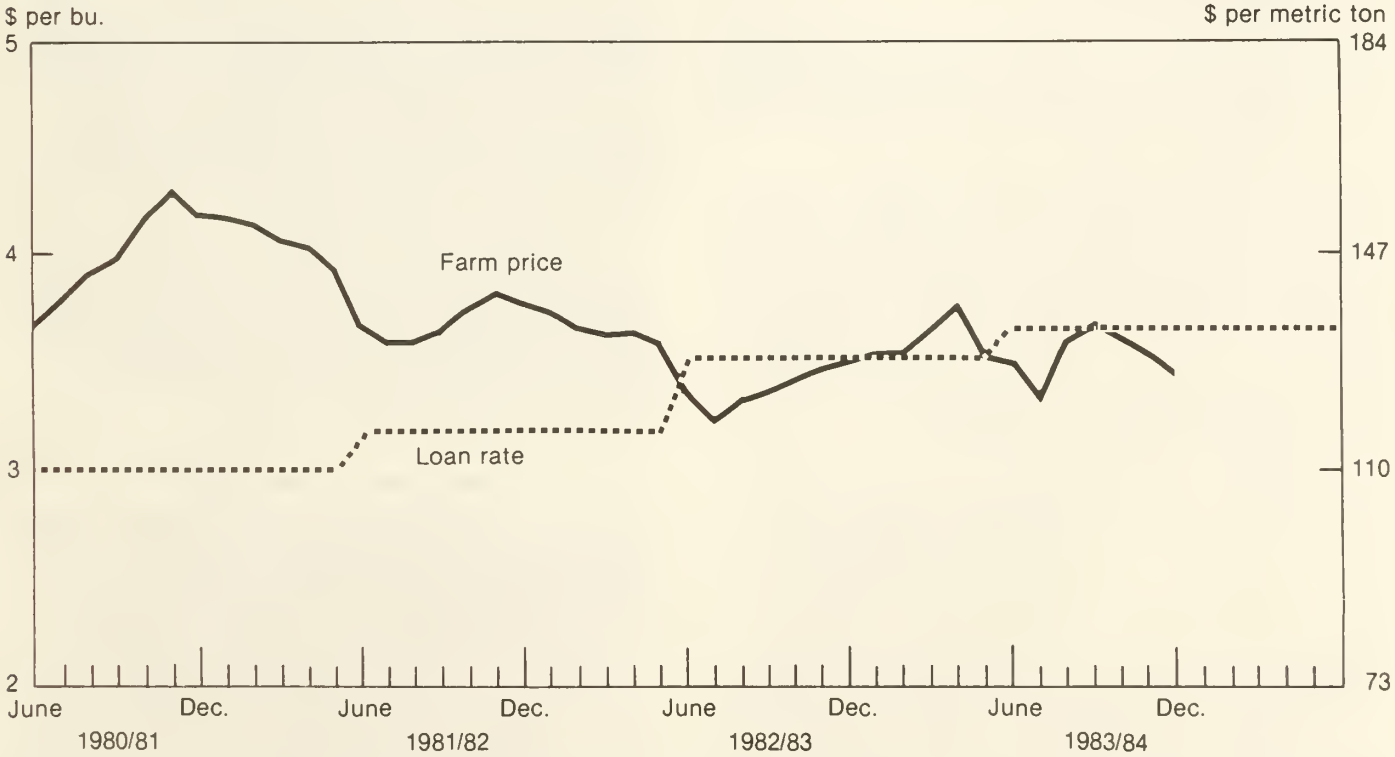


Includes flour and products in wheat equivalent.

USDA

Neg. ERS 31-84

Wheat Prices Received by Farmers



USDA

Neg. ERS 891-84

Competition Stiffens for U.S. Exports

The volume of world wheat trade is forecast to be only slightly short of the record 101 million tons during July 1981-June 1982. Yet, the projection that competition among major exporting nations would be at its highest level during 1983/84 seems to be on track. The emphasis of world wheat traders on the use of credit, trade agreements, discount pricing, and subsidies to promote sales has been intense. Although plagued with burdensome supplies, the U.S. is expected to export only 1.4 million bushels, a 7-percent decline from a year earlier. This would be the second successive downturn from the record 1.77 billion bushels shipped in 1981/82. All the major competitors—Canada, Australia, Argentina, and the European Community (EC)—are expected to increase volume above last year. The soaring value of the U.S. dollar—which has appreciated about 50 percent against major European currencies from the start of 1981 to the start of 1984—and the keen foreign competition indicate the U.S. share of world wheat trade will drop from last season's 41 percent to 38 percent in the July 1983-June 1984 trade year.

Early in the season, Japan, the most consistent buyer of U.S. wheat, and Brazil kept projected U.S. export shipments on track, countering delayed purchases by the Soviet Union and China. Most Soviet buying was set back until a new long-term grain trade agreement was signed. A textile trade understanding had to be resolved before Chinese purchase activity picked up. By early January, Soviet sales reached the required 4-million-ton minimum. Total commitments for 1983/84 already represent nearly 85 percent of expected exports, about equal to the level of the previous 2 years.

Average Farm Prices Remain Below Loan Rate

Although record high wheat supplies have pushed farm prices below the $3.65-a-bushel loan rate since harvest, the price still averaged about 5 percent above a year earlier. The average farm price used to compute the Government program deficiency payments (June-October) was $3.51 a bushel in 1983 and $3.34 in 1982. Much of this gain came from the general price surge in the feed grain and oilseed markets, and also from producers' expanded use of CCC loans. Similarly, wheat prices have followed in the path of softening corn and soybean prices since their harvest, but wheat may tend to hold even until program signup becomes clearer and the crop breaks winter dormancy. New-crop prospects for other major Northern Hemisphere wheat producers can also influence both futures and cash prices.

For the season, the average farm price will be around $3.55 a bushel, making this the second successive season in which the national average price was under the national average loan rate. Not since the late 1950's has this relationship been duplicated in successive years. Because the $3.51-a-bushel national average farm price during June-October was below the $4.30 target price, eligible wheat growers (those who certified their 1983 production with the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service) received the maximum 65-cent-a-bushel deficiency payment rate. These payments totaled about $850 million, with an additional cash diversion payment of $305 million.

1983 WORLD WHEAT WRAPUP

Record 1983 Global Wheat Production

With the banner world wheat harvest winding down, it appears that final 1983/84 production may be around 488 million metric tons, 7 million above the 1982/83 record. The increased Chinese and Australian production was the major cause for the new global high, because their record harvest more than compensated for the reduced crop in the United States. With a 17-percent increase in its output, China established itself on par with the perennial number one world producer, the Soviet Union. Each reaped an 80-million-ton harvest in 1983. The United States, usually number two, dropped to number three because of its 14-percent shortfall from 1982's record.

World Trade Expected To Be Near Alltime High

Global wheat trade during 1983/84 (July/June) is expected to be about 100 million tons, being only fractionally below the record 101.2 million tons traded in 1981/82. This high level of trade is fueled by the many deficit wheat-producing countries that rely on the major exporters for their supplies. Nevertheless, trade has shown little growth since 1981/82. The typically large buyers that are also large producers—China, the USSR, and India—are projected to reduce their imports in 1983/84 because of larger wheat and other grain harvests in 1983. The record 1983 world production assures large supplies at low prices—a buyer's market. Also, reduced world coarse grain production and supplies will likely encourage greater use of wheat in many countries. The use of wheat for animal feeding is sensitive to supplies and prices of coarse grains. The United States and the EC are expected to use record volumes of wheat for feed in 1983/84. In total, global wheat consumption will continue its upward trend of the last 2 years. It is expected to be a record 480 million tons this year. However, total use in 1983/84 may once again fall below production, continuing the climb in world wheat carryover stocks. Most of these stock will be in exporting nations, and even though U.S. stocks will likely fall, the United States will still hold the major share.

The basic outlook is that the major exporting nations will continue to dispose of their larger supplies through aggressive competition. The projection is for major competitor countries to increase export sales by 9 percent from a year earlier, while the world's largest wheat exporter, the United States, will ship lower quantities overseas for the second successive year.

1984 World Wheat Area May Rise Again

Much of the 1984 world winter wheat crop in the Northern Hemisphere was sown during favorable conditions, and development can be considered better than a year ago. The wheat is winter variety and still has to pass through the risks of 1984's winter and spring weather. Areas that report increased seeding over 1983 include the United States, France, England, Portugal, the USSR, China, and India. Even if these countries were to reap normal yields, the 1984 world harvest would be near 1983's record, but yields in many major growing regions have been trending upward.

WHEAT BY CLASS

HRW Disappearance Expands; 1984 Crop May Be Up

Despite 7.1 million fewer acres of Hard Red Winter (HRW) wheat being harvested in 1983 than in 1982, the second-largest volume on record was garnered because of record-large yields in many areas. This insured a continuation of record supplies into the 1983/84 season. Moreover, the fundamental economic outcome of this large supply was to perpetuate HRW farm prices at below the $3.65-a-bushel loan rate in most marketing regions.

With HRW as a good buy, the U.S. economy growing strongly, and foreign economies showing signs of recovery, foreign and domestic merchants expanded purchases so that disappearance during the June-January period reached the highest level in 10 years, and was 35 percent above last year's pace. By January 1, HRW stocks of 1,213 million bushels were nearly 35 million lower than a year earlier, the first stock drawdown since January 1979.

Current exports are about 25 percent higher than in 1982/83, with increased shipments to the Soviet Union, China, and Latin America. However, the biggest flurry of HRW activity was within U.S. borders as the use of wheat for livestock feed shot upward. Favorably priced wheat through much of the first half of 1983/84 directed exceptionally large amounts of wheat into feed rations by Great Plains cattle feeding operations. Data implies that as much as 140 million bushels may have been consumed from June 1 to January 1. This would be nearly four times greater than last season and certainly an all-time high.

Last summer's farm prices in the $3.20- to $3.30-a-bushel range, did not deter wheat farmers from going back into the field last fall. Even though another ARP was announced for the 1984 crop, a reported 43 million acres were seeded to HRW, about 2 million more than in 1983. Estimates of 1984's production are predicated on final compliance with the ARP and PIK and on yields. Currently the crop is considered fair to mostly good in all areas, but even after accounting for poor fields that might be idled under the ARP and PIK, odds favor an average yield below last year's record. Under these conditions, the 1984 HRW crop could be between 1.15 and 1.25 billion bushels, compared with 1.19 million in 1983.

HRS Stocks Are Down; Export Pace Slows

Stocks of Hard Red Spring (HRS) on January 1 totaled about 460 million bushels, down a fourth from a year ago. The major cause was the 200-million-bushel decline in 1983 production from the 1982 record crop of 500 million. Slightly over one-half of January supplies are currently in nonmarketable reserve stocks. However, heavy participation by HRS growers in the 1983 PIK program (see special article, November 1983 *Wheat Outlook and Situation*, WS-266) means a portion of reserve stocks were released as growers exercised their entitlements into 1984. The early season bullish tone of market prices has been tempered as PIK entitlement dates came due.

Also toning down the 1983/84 price picture has been an early season slackening of HRS export activity relative to the strong 1982/83 season. The second successive record Canadian wheat production season dictated an aggressive Canadian export sales effort, which stiffened competition for U.S. wheat. Total 1983/84 HRS exports are projected to be lower than a year ago (table 2).

The early appraisal of 1984/85 HRS price expectations by HRS growers will be important to whether they participate in the program. Furthermore, the decision to participate must be finalized by the end of February, which is unusually early to make an almost irrevocable commitment. HRS acreage expansion will be limited by high overall program participation—in the 60-percent range—and by the likely strong incentive to increase Durum plantings. The reported increase in fall plantings of nearly 1.4 million acres of HRW in predominately HRS Northern Plains States could have come partially at the expense of total 1984 HRS seedings.

Midseason Durum Stocks At 2-Year Low; Trade Increases Sharply

A 50-percent production cutback was certain to affect a commodity that had faced record supplies for 2 years. This is the situation for Durum wheat in 1983/84. Correspondingly, with demand staying relatively strong, Durum prices went to a premium, far above those of other classes. Farm prices above $4 a bushel have been a regular occurrence, with terminal market prices frequently above $5 a bushel. Durum stocks on January 1 were a reported 133 million bushels, 30 percent below last January. About 80 million bushels were stored as part of the isolated stocks in the grain reserve program. Liquidation of these large holdings by spring wheat producers designating these stocks as their PIK entitlements should temper further price strength, thereby aiding U.S. Durum competitiveness on the world market.

Reduced foreign Durum supplies, including a 12-percent decline in available Canadian supplies, has helped stimulate world buying interest in U.S. stocks. As the later half of 1983/84 starts to unfold, export commitments are 17 percent above last year's pace. Shipments for this season should nearly match the 5-year annual average of 71 million bushels.

Growers are expected to react to the favorable prices and to plant more acres in 1984. Depending upon the response to the ARP, the Durum outlook in 1984/85 may be heading toward the upside of the up-and-down pattern that typifies Durum production.

Soft Red Exports Very Slow; Large 1984 Crop Likely

By January 1, about 100 million fewer bushels of Soft Red Winter (SRW) wheat had moved into disappearance channels compared with the same period a year ago. Yet, estimated January 1 SRW stocks of 235 million bushels about matched those of a year ago. This occurred mainly because the 102-million-bushel cut in

1983's production was offset by a 37-percent drop in the June-December export volume. Domestic disppearance livened the 1983/84 outlook. An increased amount of SRW was used as animal feed in response to a wheat/feed grain price ratio that favored wheat and reflected a sharp drop in feed grain production.

Foreign buyers will face somewhat tightening SRW supplies for the remainder of the year. The degree of tightening supplies depends on producer's disposition of their outstanding 1983 crop loans. Also, purchases by China, usually the leading buyer, will be important in attaining a projected 1983/84 export volume of 210 million bushels. Any appreciable spark in SRW prices could lead the Chinese to switch to HRW; they have already bought three times more than last year. Prospects for a large increase in 1984 SRW production could have a bearing on scheduling of Chinese wheat purchases during the balance of the 1983/84 marketing year.

Persistent rains in southern areas of the SRW wheat belt and low price levels may have discouraged producers from significant expansion of their 1984 wheat plantings. With soybean prices especially strong in late summer and early fall, a large area expansion seemed likely; however, total acreage was up only 500,000 acres from the 15.8 million acres planted in 1983. Yet, depending upon participation in the ARP and PIK program and crop development, another harvest of over 600 million bushels may be possible. The 1981 harvest of 676 million bushels was the largest on record.

Midseason White Wheat Stocks Set Record; Exports Hold Steady

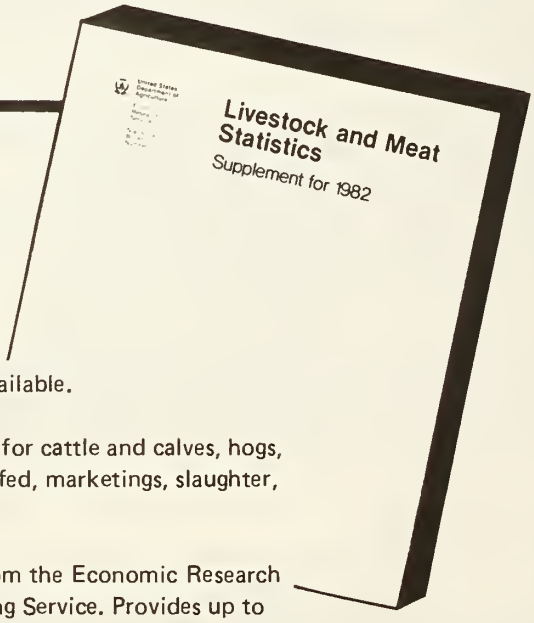
White wheat stocks on January 1 totaled about 280 million bushels, the highest ever for that date. Despite reduced planted and harvested area, 13 percent more wheat was binned in 1983 than in 1982. In three of the last four harvests, production has topped 330 million bushels, compared with an average crop of 260 million in the preceding 5 years. Good growing conditions have kept yields high. For 1983, combined winter and spring White wheat yield averaged a historic high of 66 bushels per acre.

A record 1983 wheat crop in Australia, accompanied by their vigorous effort to return to the world wheat market, has dampened 1983/84 White wheat export prospects. Indian and Egyptian buying of U.S. White wheat is significantly below 1982/83 because of competitors' export sales. Current export commitments are barely holding even, and are projected to total slightly below 1982/83's 207 million bushels. With total disappearance far below 1983 production, carryover stocks into 1984/85 will set another record, exceeding 200 million bushels.

Last fall, western White wheat producers seeded about 2 percent more area to their 1984 crop than in 1983, while eastern growers increased seeding nearly 15 percent. For Pacific Northwest growers, the visibly large supplies may sway as much program participation in 1984 as in 1983. However, White wheat supplies in 1984/85 will likely remain the largest of all classes relative to production.

New Edition

The 1982 Livestock Numbers You Need Are Here



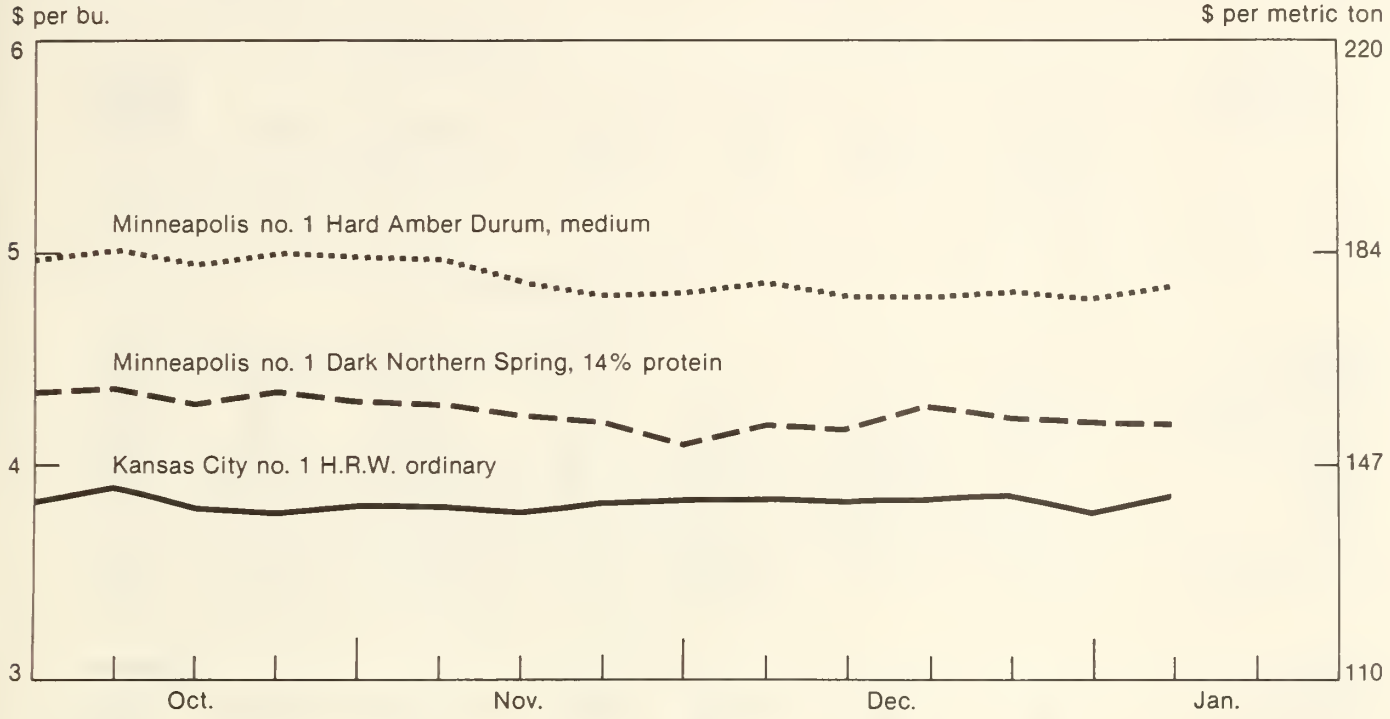
USDA's indispensable yearbook of livestock numbers is now available.

Livestock and Meat Statistics. Your comprehensive data source for cattle and calves, hogs, sheep and lambs. Includes production and inventories, number fed, marketings, slaughter, meat production, prices, per capita consumption, and trade.

Puts under one cover the latest annual or monthly estimates from the Economic Research Service, Statistical Reporting Service, and Agricultural Marketing Service. Provides up to a decade of historical data as well. 156 pages; 200 tables; $5.50.

Order *Livestock and Meat Statistics, Supplement for 1982 to SB-522* from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Enclose check, money order, GPO deposit account number. Or charge to Visa or Mastercard (include credit card number and expiration date).

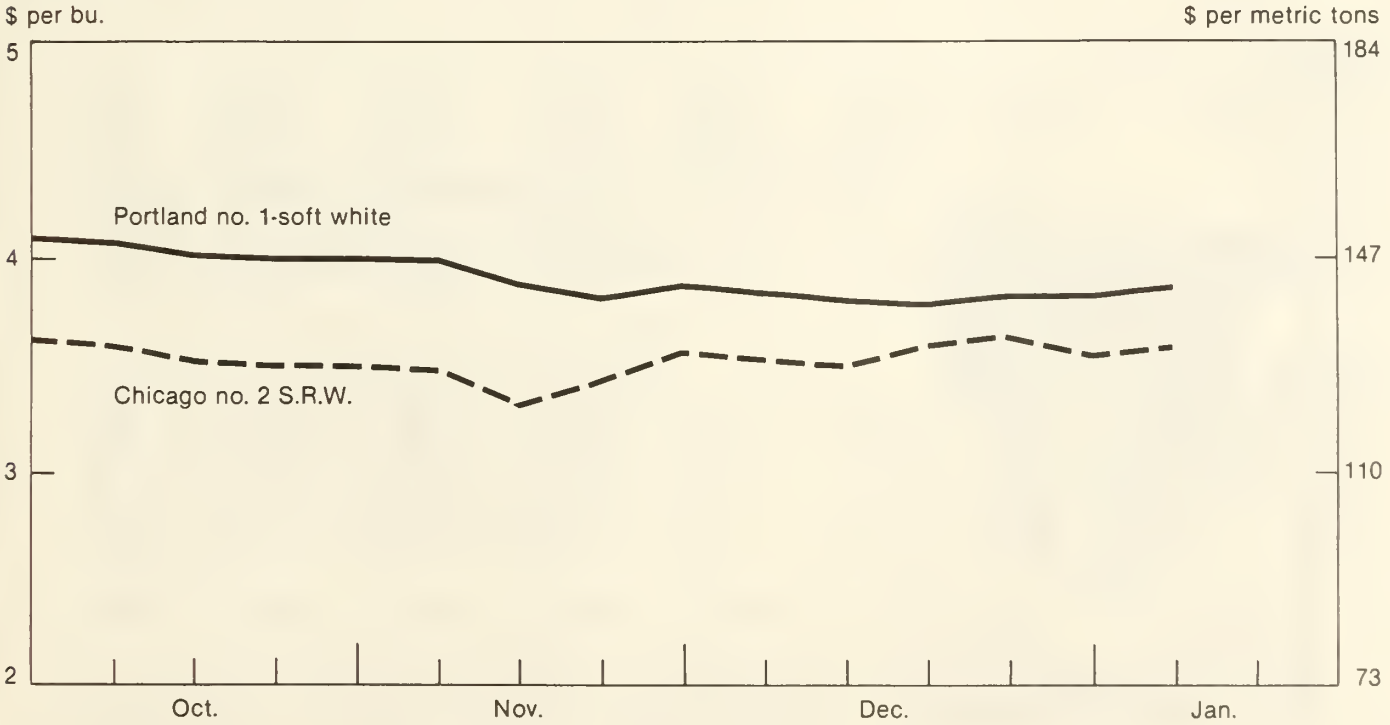
Cash Wheat Prices, 1983/84*



*Thursday price.

USDA Neg. ERS 411-84(2)

Cash Wheat Prices, 1983/84*



*Thursday price.

USDA Neg. ERS 412-84(2)

Table 2.--Wheat classes: marketing year supply and disappearance 1/

Year beginning June 1	Supply			Disappearance			Ending stocks May 31
	Beginning stocks	Production	Total 2/	Domestic use	Exports	Total	
	Million bushels						
1980/81:							
Hard Winter	440	1,181	1,621	379	701	1,080	541
Hard Spring	285	312	598	153	188	341	257
Soft Red	40	435	475	138	299	437	38
White	76	338	414	54	267	321	93
Durum	61	108	171	52	59	111	60
All classes	902	2,374	3,279	776	1,514	2,290	989
1981/82:							
Hard Winter	541	1,117	1,658	365	754	1,119	539
Hard Spring	257	468	726	173	205	378	348
Soft Red	38	676	714	194	460	654	60
White	93	352	445	66	270	336	109
Durum	60	186	248	58	82	140	108
All classes	989	2,799	3,791	856	1,771	2,627	1,164
1982/83:							
Hard Winter	539	1,255	1,794	359	679	1,038	756
Hard Spring	348	500	852	187	239	426	426
Soft Red	60	613	673	273	325	598	75
White	109	296	405	55	207	262	143
Durum	108	148	260	60	59	119	141
All classes	1,164	2,812	3,984	934	1,509	2,443	1,541
1983/84: 3/							
Hard Winter	756	1,193	1,949	563	700	1,263	686
Hard Spring	426	313	740	191	225	416	324
Soft Red	75	511	586	307	210	517	69
White	143	335	478	70	200	270	208
Durum	141	73	216	49	65	114	102
All classes	1,541	2,425	3,969	1,180	1,400	2,580	1,389

1/Data, except production, are approximations. Imports and exports include flour and products in wheat equivalent. 2/Total supply includes imports. 3/Projected.

LIST OF TABLES

	Table	Page
WHEAT		
Supply and Distribution-United States		
Marketing years, 1980-83	1	4
By class, 1980-83	2	12
By specified periods, 1980-83	3	14
EXPORTS		
United States exports by months, 1981-83	4	15
Price support loan status on specified dates	5	16
PRICES		
White pan bread, price and marketing spreads, by quarters, 1982-83	6	17
Wheat and flour price relationships, annual and by periods, 1979-83	7	18
Farm price for leading classes and major feed grains in region, 1980-83	8	19
Cash prices for leading classes at major markets, 1980-83	9	20
Export prices by months, at selected ports, 1980-83	10	21
Wheat: Rotterdam, c.i.f. quotations, by months, 1980-83	11	21
WORLD		
World trade, production, stocks, and utilization, July-June 1980-83	12	22
RYE		
Supply and distribution, United States, marketing years, 1979-83	13	23

The 1983 Handbook of Agricultural Charts

Economic and agricultural trends come alive in this two-color handbook, containing 278 charts depicting all significant aspects of agriculture. To order your copy, send your check for $5.00 payable to Superintendent of Documents, and mail to Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Be sure to indicate complete title and stock number. AH-619. Order SN: 001-000-04377-3 from GPO. $5.00.

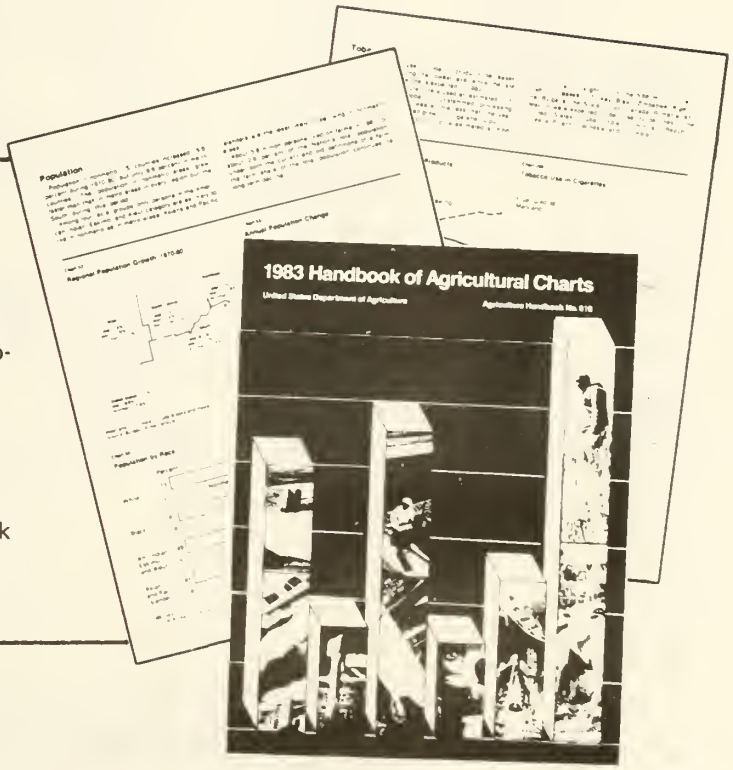


Table 3.--Wheat: marketing year supply and disappearance, specified periods, 1980-83*

Year and period	Supply				Ending stocks		
	Beginning stocks	Production	Imports 1/	Total	Gov't owned	Privately owned 2/	Total
	- - -Million bushels- - -						
1980/81							
June-Sept.	902.0	2,374.3	0.8	3,277.1	202.1	2,270.2	2,472.3
Oct.-Dec.	2,472.3	---	0.6	2,472.9	203.5	1,699.7	1,903.2
Jan.-Mar.	1,903.2	---	0.7	1,903.9	203.2	1,125.4	1,328.6
Apr.-May	1,328.6	---	0.4	1,329.1	199.7	789.1	988.8
Mkt. year	902.0	2,374.3	2.5	3,278.8	199.7	789.1	988.8
1981/82							
June-Sept.	988.8	2,798.7	0.7	3,788.2	191.3	2,543.9	2,735.2
Oct.-Dec.	2,735.2	---	0.8	2,736.0	188.7	1,989.3	2,178.0
Jan.-Mar.	2,178.0	---	0.8	2,178.8	189.1	1,368.0	1,557.1
Apr.-May	1,557.1	---	0.5	1,557.6	190.3	973.6	1,163.9
Mkt. year	988.8	2,798.7	2.8	3,790.3	190.3	973.6	1,163.9
1982/83							
June-Sept.	1,163.9	2,812.3	1.2	3,977.4	190.6	2,796.7	2,987.3
Oct.-Dec.	2,987.3	---	3.0	2,990.3	185.4	2,335.3	2,520.7
Jan.-Mar.	2,520.7	---	2.7	2,523.4	185.2	1,691.9	1,877.1
Apr.-May	1,877.1	---	0.7	1,877.8	192.0	1,348.7	1,540.7
Mkt. year	1,163.9	2,812.3	7.6	3,983.8	192.0	1,348.7	1,540.7
1983/84 4/							
June-Sept.	1,540.7	2,425.4	1.2	3,967.3	157.5	2,808.6	2,966.1
Oct. Dec.	2,966.1	---	0.9	2,967.0	165.6	2,158.9	2,324.5
Jan.-Mar.							
Apr.-May							
Mkt. year							

Year and period	Disappearance					
	Domestic use					
	Food	Seed	Feed 3/	Total	Exports 1/	Total disappearance
	- - -Million bushels- - -					
1980/81						
June-Sept.	197.2	38.0	51.2	286.4	518.4	804.8
Oct.-Dec.	167.1	44.0	-12.8	198.3	371.4	569.7
Jan.-Mar.	150.1	1.0	23.7	174.8	400.4	575.2
Apr.-May	96.1	31.0	-10.4	116.7	223.6	340.3
Mkt. year	610.5	114.0	51.7	776.2	1,513.8	2,290.0
1981/82						
June-Sept.	202.5	37.0	191.7	431.2	621.8	1,053.0
Oct.-Dec.	159.0	46.0	-74.4	130.6	427.4	558.0
Jan.-Mar.	151.7	1.0	28.0	180.7	441.0	621.7
Apr.-May	89.2	28.0	-4.0	113.2	280.5	393.7
Mkt. year	602.4	112.0	141.3	855.7	1,770.7	2,626.4
1982/83						
June-Sept.	206.4	37.0	201.1	444.5	545.6	990.1
Oct.-Dec.	161.8	40.0	-24.8	177.0	292.6	469.6
Jan.-Mar.	151.4	1.0	51.8	204.2	442.1	646.3
Apr.-May	96.8	19.0	-7.0	108.8	228.3	337.1
Mkt. year	616.4	97.0	221.1	934.5	1,508.6	2,443.1
1983/84 4/						
June-Sept.	210.1	37.0	278.8	525.9	475.3	1,001.2
Oct.-Dec.	160.0	45.0	74.9	279.9	362.6	642.5
Jan.-Mar.						
Apr.-May						
Mkt. year						

1/ Imports and exports include flour and other products expressed in wheat equivalent. 2/ Includes outstanding and reserve loans. 3/ Residual; approximates feed use and includes negligible quantities used for alcoholic beverages. 4/ Preliminary.

* Totals may not add due to rounding.

Table 4.--Wheat, flour and wheat products, United States exports by months, 1981-83*

Year and month	Wheat	Flour 1/ (Grain equivalent)	Products 2/ (Grain equivalent)	Monthly total	Cumulative total
			1,000 bushels		
1981/82					
June	124,521	5,794	1,827	132,142	132,142
July	138,168	2,779	1,150	142,097	274,239
August	145,428	3,438	1,009	149,875	424,114
September	194,148	2,496	1,037	197,681	621,795
October	156,993	668	1,171	158,832	780,627
November	127,495	411	1,406	129,312	909,939
December	137,757	902	572	139,231	1,049,170
January	124,163	1,767	1,211	127,141	1,176,311
February	138,719	8,068	1,875	148,662	1,324,973
March	159,078	5,775	351	165,204	1,490,177
April	148,181	6,955	2,246	157,382	1,647,559
May	116,496	5,983	692	123,171	1,770,730
Mkt. year	1,711,147	45,036	14,547	1,770,730	
1982/83					
June	156,914	4,577	971	162,462	162,462
July	117,914	1,364	465	119,743	282,205
August	124,336	3,488	1,073	128,897	411,102
September	130,992	2,508	984	134,485	545,587
October	98,520	3,904	529	102,952	648,539
November	94,638	2,483	2,604	99,726	748,265
December	88,457	999	472	89,928	838,193
January	143,141	3,998	796	147,935	986,127
February	146,594	8,865	492	155,950	1,142,078
March	131,134	6,532	586	138,252	1,280,330
April	112,451	10,530	630	123,611	1,403,941
May	96,235	7,521	935	104,691	1,508,632
Mkt. year	1,441,326	56,769	10,537	1,508,632	
1983/84					
June	3/ 113,506	3/ 9,611	3/ 633	3/ 123,750	123,750
July	116,701	3/ 8,198	3/ 1,075	3/ 125,974	249,724
August	87,823	3/ 7,849	3/ 1,300	3/ 96,972	346,696
September	3/ 119,263	3/ 8,801	3/ 578	3/ 128,642	475,358
October	114,810	8,473	502	123,785	599,123
November	102,880	3,504	904	107,288	706,411
December	128,887	1,245	1,346	131,478	837,889
January					
February					
March					
April					
May					
Mkt. year					

1/ Includes meal and groats. 2/ Includes macaroni and bulgar. 3/ Revised by Census.

* Totals may not add due to rounding.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

Table 5.--Wheat: price support loan status on specified dates, 1976-83 crops

Crop of	Total loans	Put in reserve	Repaid Loans	Repaid Reserve	Delivered to CCC	Outstanding Loans	Outstanding Reserve
			Million bushels				
			As of June 1, 1983				
1976	498.8	216.1	234.7	208.7	48.0	--	7.4
1977	590.8	195.0	393.6	177.7	2.2	--	17.3
1978	255.1	23.9	231.2	9.3	--	--	14.6
1979	180.5	39.7	140.8	15.4	--	--	24.3
1980	329.4	205.1	123.2	7.0	--	1.1	198.1
1981	452.2	239.8	180.7	4.1	16.1	15.6	235.7
1982	640.9	573.1	9.9	10.0	9.3	48.6	563.1
Total	***	***	***	***	1/192.0	65.3	1,060.5
			As of October 1, 1983				
1976	498.8	216.1	234.7	213.6	48.0	--	2.5
1977	590.8	195.0	393.6	186.9	2.2	--	8.1
1978	255.1	23.9	231.2	10.8	--	--	13.1
1979	180.5	39.8	140.7	18.6	--	--	21.2
1980	329.4	205.3	124.1	40.4	--	--	164.9
1981	452.4	241.3	196.1	61.0	7.3	7.7	180.3
1982	643.4	578.6	41.9	153.5	--	22.9	425.1
1983	357.5	--	77.8	--		279.7	--
Total	***	***	***	***	1/ 157.5	310.3	815.2
			As of January 1, 1984				
1976	498.8	216.1	234.7	215.0	48.0	--	1.1
1977	590.8	195.0	393.6	191.8	2.2	--	3.2
1978	255.1	24.1	231.0	11.6	--	--	12.5
1979	180.5	40.0	140.5	21.4	--	--	18.6
1980	329.4	205.2	124.2	54.4	--	--	150.8
1981	452.4	241.7	196.9	79.4	10.9	2.9	162.3
1982	645.4	580.1	59.0	226.0	--	6.3	354.1
1983	520.4	--	125.4	--		395.0	--
Total	***	***	***	***	1/165.6	404.2	702.6
			As of April 1, 1983				
1976	498.8	216.1	234.7	194.8	48.0	--	21.3
1977	590.8	195.0	393.6	159.4	2.2	--	35.6
1978	255.1	23.9	231.2	7.4	--	--	16.5
1979	180.5	39.7	140.8	10.7	--	--	29.0
1980	329.4	205.2	123.1	4.1	--	1.1	201.1
1981	445.8	237.7	176.1	0.9	13.1	18.9	236.8
1982	629.4	555.3	12.2	0.7	0.1	61.8	554.6
Total	***	***	***	***	1/ 185.2	81.8	1,094.9

1/Includes outstanding CCC-owned stocks from loan forfeitures and open market purchases.

Source: Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service loan activity reports.

Table 6.--White pan bread: estimated price and marketing spreads of ingredients per 1-pound loaf and per cwt of flour, July-Sept. 1982-1983*

Item 1/	July-Sept. 1982		July-Sept. 1983	
	Value per loaf	Value per cwt of flour	Value per loaf	Value per cwt of flour
	Cents	Dollars	Cents	Dollars
Retail price (BLS)	53.47	85.97	53.97	86.77
Price spreads				
Wholesale-to-retail 2/	9.18	14.76	8.12	13.06
Baking 3/	34.98	56.24	36.15	58.11
Flour milling	1.01	1.62	1.13	1.82
Other spreads				
Wheat, farm-to-flour mill	.98	1.57	.99	1.60
Other farm ingredients 4/	.83	1.34	.89	1.43
Flour, flour mill-to-baker	.55	.89	.50	.80
Nonfarm ingredients 5/	1.07	1.72	1.04	1.68
Total farm-retail price spread	48.59	78.14	48.82	78.50
Farm value of ingredients				
Wheat	4.23	6.80	4.29	6.89
Other farm ingredients	.64	1.03	.86	1.38
Total farm value	4.87	7.84	5.15	8.27
Cost of farm ingredients				
Flour				
F.o.b. bakery	6.77	10.89	6.91	11.11
F.o.b. flour mill	6.22	10.00	6.41	10.30
Wheat 6/				
F.o.b. flour mill	5.21	8.37	5.28	8.49
Farm value	4.23	6.80	4.29	6.89
Other farm ingredients				
F.o.b. bakery	1.47	2.37	1.75	2.81
Farm value	.64	1.03	.86	1.38

	Dollars per cwt	
Prices of flour and millfeeds		
Flour, f.o.b. bakery	10.89	11.11
Flour, f.o.b. flour mill	10.00	10.30
Millfeeds, f.o.b. flour mill	4.01	4.86
	Dollars per bushel	
Prices of wheat		
Wheat, f.o.b. flour mill	4.18	4.35
Farm value	3.40	3.53

1/ Price spreads may not add because of independent rounding. 2/ Difference between retail and wholesale price of bread. 3/ Difference between wholesale price and cost of bread ingredients, f.o.b. bakery. 4/ Includes processing, transportation, and merchandising for lard, soybean oil, HFCS, corn sirup, and soy-whey blend. Difference between estimated cost to baker and estimated farm value. 5/ Estimated cost to baker of yeast, yeast food, salt, and other nonfarm ingredients. 6/ Price adjusted for value of millfeeds.

* Spreads are developed by L.D. Schnake (economist) and Janee Roche, ERS, USDA, at the U.S. Grain Marketing Research Laboratory, Manhattan, Kansas 66502, (913) 776-2700.

Table 7.--Wheat and flour: price relationships at milling centers, annual and by periods, 1979-83

Year and period	At Kansas City					At Minneapolis				
	Cost of wheat to produce 100 lb. of flour 1/	Wholesale price of				Cost of wheat to produce 100 lb. of flour 1/	Wholesale price of			
		Bakery flour per 100 lb. 2/	Byprod-ucts obtained 100 lb. flour 3/	Total products			Bakery flour per 100 lb. 2/	Byprod-ucts obtained 100 lb. flour 3/	Total products	
				Actual	Over cost of wheat				Actual	Over cost of wheat
	Dollars									
1979/80										
June-Sept.	9.87	9.91	1.70	11.61	1.74	9.88	10.22	1.61	11.83	1.95
Oct.-Dec.	10.50	10.39	1.85	12.24	1.74	9.99	10.57	1.63	12.20	2.21
Jan.-Mar.	9.79	10.02	1.77	11.79	2.00	9.46	10.20	1.45	11.65	2.19
Apr.-May	9.24	9.75	1.50	11.25	2.01	9.61	10.04	1.36	11.40	1.79
Mkt. year	9.85	10.02	1.70	11.72	1.87	9.73	10.26	1.51	11.77	2.04
1980/81										
June-Sept.	9.81	10.11	1.81	11.92	2.11	10.46	10.83	1.63	12.46	2.00
Oct.-Dec.	10.80	10.54	2.38	12.92	2.12	11.29	11.04	2.05	13.09	1.80
Jan.-Mar.	10.31	10.44	1.95	12.39	2.08	10.98	11.05	1.67	12.72	1.74
Apr.-May	10.27	10.42	1.81	12.23	1.96	11.08	11.09	1.76	12.85	1.77
Mkt. year	10.30	10.38	1.99	12.37	2.07	10.95	11.00	1.78	12.78	1.83
1981/82										
June-Sept.	9.69	10.33	1.55	11.88	2.19	10.08	10.82	1.49	12.31	2.23
Oct.-Dec.	9.93	10.13	1.79	11.92	1.99	9.84	10.52	1.43	11.95	2.11
Jan.-Mar.	9.85	10.66	1.41	12.07	2.22	9.63	10.82	1.23	12.05	2.42
Apr.-May	9.76	10.38	1.52	11.90	2.14	9.64	10.54	1.48	12.02	2.38
Mkt. year	9.81	10.37	1.57	11.94	2.13	9.80	10.67	1.41	12.08	2.28
1982/83										
June-Sept.	9.24	10.14	1.39	11.53	2.29	9.31	10.43	1.25	11.68	2.37
Oct.-Dec.	9.22	10.06	1.58	11.64	2.42	9.22	10.43	1.29	11.72	2.50
Jan.-Mar.	9.60	10.40	1.47	11.87	2.27	9.15	10.41	1.10	11.51	2.36
Apr.-May	9.77	10.26	1.65	11.91	2.14	10.11	10.88	1.40	12.28	2.17
Mkt. year	9.46	10.22	1.52	11.74	2.28	9.45	10.54	1.26	11.80	2.35
1983/84 4/										
June-Sept.	9.54	10.36	1.72	12.08	2.54	9.97	11.17	1.47	12.64	2.67
Oct.-Dec.	9.48	10.00	2.16	12.16	2.68	9.76	10.79	1.90	12.69	2.93
Jan.-Mar.										
Apr.-May										
Mkt. year										

1/Based on 73-percent extraction rate, cost of 2.28 bushels: At Kansas City, No. 1 Hard Winter, 13-percent protein, and at Minneapolis, simple average of No. 1 Dark Northern Spring, 13-and 15-percent protein. 2/Quoted as 95-percent patent at Kansas City and standard patent at Minneapolis, bulk basis. 3/Assumed 50-50 millfeed distribution between bran and shorts or middlings, bulk basis. 4/Preliminary.

Source: Compiled from reports of Agricultural Marketing Service and Department of Labor.

Table 8.--Wheat: farm price for leading classes and major feed grains in region, 1980-83 1/

Commodity and year	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Simple average	Loan rate
							All prices for 60 pounds							
							Central and So. Plains (Hard Winter) 2/							
Wheat:														
1980/81	3.49	3.63	3.75	3.86	4.10	4.19	4.01	4.08	3.99	3.83	3.88	3.75	3.88	2.94
1981/82	3.77	3.72	3.68	3.69	3.76	3.87	3.82	3.78	3.74	3.71	3.72	3.66	3.74	3.13
1982/83	3.49	3.37	3.34	3.38	3.36	3.43	3.49	3.51	3.51	3.61	3.74	3.72	3.50	3.36
1983/84	3.50	3.34	3.54	3.59	3.57	3.49	3.44							3.56
Sorghum:														
1980/81	2.58	2.94	3.06	3.18	3.31	3.33	3.34	3.33	3.28	3.14	3.18	3.12	3.15	2.27
1981/82	3.03	2.96	2.65	2.37	2.34	2.36	2.39	2.44	2.42	2.43	2.47	2.61	2.54	2.42
1982/83	2.60	2.57	2.49	2.44	2.26	2.34	2.41	2.48	2.68	2.84	2.96	3.02	2.59	2.57
1983/84	3.10	3.04	3.14	3.14	3.02	3.02	3.00							2.68
							Cornbelt (Soft Red Winter) 3/							
Wheat:														
1980/81	3.58	3.82	4.02	4.19	4.41	4.59	4.50	4.50	4.28	4.03	4.00	3.59	4.13	3.00
1981/82	3.35	3.46	3.36	3.45	3.56	3.68	3.70	3.71	3.40	3.36	3.42	3.23	3.47	3.20
1982/83	3.18	3.08	2.98	2.89	2.75	3.02	3.13	3.18	3.20	3.30	3.29	3.30	3.11	3.56
1983/84	3.25	3.25	3.54	3.49	3.36	3.37	3.42							3.66
Corn:														
1980/81	2.76	3.06	3.28	3.36	3.28	3.46	3.53	3.54	3.58	3.58	3.57	3.56	3.38	2.46
1981/82	3.47	3.44	3.11	2.76	2.64	2.52	2.54	2.74	2.63	2.66	2.77	2.86	2.85	2.62
1982/83	2.82	2.76	2.57	2.30	2.09	2.29	2.48	2.57	2.77	2.96	3.25	3.34	2.68	2.78
1983/84	3.39	3.43	3.81	3.68	3.46	3.54	3.52							2.87
							Northern Plains (Spring and Durum) 4/							
Other spring														
1980/81	3.82	4.04	3.95	3.96	4.15	4.24	4.18	4.23	4.19	4.15	4.25	4.24	4.12	3.02
1981/82	4.12	3.93	3.70	3.62	3.66	3.74	3.63	3.69	3.67	3.61	3.73	3.69	3.73	3.21
1982/83	3.62	3.59	3.46	3.45	3.44	3.51	3.47	3.45	3.41	3.61	3.82	3.86	3.56	3.57
1983/84	3.80	3.80	3.77	3.69	3.68	3.66	3.58							3.68
Durum:														
1980/81	N	O	T		A	V	A	I	L	A	B	L	E	3.02
1981/82	4.52	3.91	3.52	3.41	3.51	3.55	3.47	3.60	3.67	3.52	3.54	3.52	3.64	3.21
1982/83	3.50	3.36	3.10	3.09	3.19	3.25	3.16	3.40	3.22	3.47	3.82	4.00	3.38	3.57
1983/84	4.01	3.96	4.11	4.07	4.04	3.97	3.83							3.68
							Pacific Northwest (White) 5/							
Wheat:														
1980/81	3.53	3.71	3.67	3.80	4.03	4.12	4.08	4.05	4.06	4.11	4.02	4.08	3.94	3.08
1981/82	3.97	3.69	3.78	3.80	3.94	3.96	3.98	3.91	3.75	3.68	3.72	3.71	3.82	3.29
1982/83	3.71	3.62	3.74	3.76	3.86	3.91	3.98	4.07	4.15	4.18	4.13	4.04	3.93	3.65
1983/84	3.74	3.61	3.68	3.70	3.62	3.59	3.51							3.75
Barley:														
1980/81	3.16	3.34	3.32	3.35	3.70	3.80	3.99	4.07	4.15	4.07	3.95	3.99	3.74	2.40
1981/82	3.72	3.39	3.19	3.10	3.08	3.34	3.20	3.24	3.21	3.39	3.41	3.45	3.31	2.55
1982/83	3.25	3.02	3.11	2.73	2.58	2.70	2.94	2.83	2.88	2.82	3.01	3.10	2.91	2.71
1983/84	3.06	2.97	3.20	3.34	3.35	3.40	3.47							2.81
							U.S. average							
Wheat:														
1980/81	3.69	3.81	3.94	3.99	4.19	4.32	4.22	4.21	4.17	4.09	4.07	3.95	6/3.91	3.00
1981/82	3.70	3.62	3.62	3.65	3.77	3.85	3.80	3.78	3.70	3.67	3.68	3.64	6/3.65	3.20
1982/83	3.39	3.26	3.34	3.38	3.43	3.48	3.51	3.57	3.57	3.66	3.77	3.77	6/3.55	3.55
1983/84	3.50	3.34	3.61	3.65	3.61	3.54	3.47							3.65

1/To adjust price to relative feed value multiply: corn 1.00; wheat 1.05; barley .90; sorghum .95; reported in Consumption of Feed by Livestock, Report No. 79, ERS, USDA. 2/Kansas, Nebraska, Texas, Oklahoma, and Colorado. 3/Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri. 4/North Dakota, South Dakota, and Minnesota. 5/Washington, Oregon, and Idaho. 6/Season average price includes allowance for unredeemed loans and purchases.

Table 9.--Wheat: cash prices for leading classes at major markets, 1980-83

Year	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Simple average
						Dollars per bushel							
						Kansas City, No. 1 Hard Red Winter (ordinary protein)							
1980/81	4.07	4.21	4.31	4.45	4.70	4.89	4.54	4.60	4.47	4.35	4.48	4.36	4.45
1981/82	4.24	4.25	4.14	4.19	4.31	4.46	4.35	4.33	4.26	4.25	4.28	4.22	4.27
1982/83	4.06	3.74	3.70	3.75	3.61	3.86	3.98	4.00	4.08	4.18	4.21	4.05	3.94
1983/84	3.92	3.71	3.88	3.90	3.84	3.82	3.85						
						13% protein							
1980/81	4.12	4.25	4.34	4.49	4.70	4.91	4.60	4.67	4.50	4.40	4.57	4.44	4.50
1981/82	4.36	4.26	4.16	4.22	4.29	4.44	4.33	4.35	4.32	4.29	4.32	4.24	4.30
1982/83	4.15	4.12	4.00	3.94	3.80	4.09	4.24	4.19	4.17	4.27	4.35	4.22	4.13
1983/84	4.22	4.15	4.16	4.21	4.20	4.17	4.11						
						Chicago, No. 2 Soft Red Winter							
1980/81	3.96	4.17	4.21	4.38	4.70	4.92	4.54	4.57	4.34	4.15	4.18	3.80	4.33
1981/82	3.60	3.70	3.70	3.87	3.97	4.08	3.86	3.77	3.57	3.59	3.70	3.43	3.74
1982/83	3.31	3.36	3.35	3.18	2.98	3.33	3.23	3.32	3.40	3.36	3.51	3.55	3.32
1983/84	3.53	3.59	3.71	3.62	3.56	3.42	3.55						
						St. Louis, No. 2 Soft Red Winter							
1980/81	3.73	4.10	4.19	4.42	4.78	4.96	4.78	4.80	4.57	4.32	4.36	3.67	4.39
1981/82	3.41	3.54	3.56	3.67	3.74	4.05	3.90	3.76	3.60	3.61	3.72	3.31	3.66
1982/83	3.25	3.27	3.14	3.06	3.06	3.38	3.28	3.33	3.41	3.43	3.58	3.61	3.32
1983/84	3.46	3.51	3.79	3.70	3.62	3.58	3.67						
						Toledo, No. 2 Soft Red Winter							
1980/81	3.84	4.14	4.16	4.38	4.82	5.02	4.65	4.70	4.47	4.16	4.16	3.76	4.36
1981/82	3.55	3.63	3.71	3.83	3.98	4.08	3.85	3.71	3.47	3.46	3.63	3.45	3.70
1982/83	3.35	3.36	3.28	3.09	2.84	3.19	3.23	3.28	3.32	3.29	3.45	3.47	3.26
1983/84	3.42	3.48	3.69	3.54	3.43	3.37	3.46						
						Toledo, No. 2 Soft White							
1980/81	3.71	4.05	4.15	4.31	--	--	4.44	4.40	4.21	3.98	3.98	3.62	4.08
1981/82	3.43	3.62	3.77	3.91	3.99	4.10	3.82	3.68	3.49	3.47	3.61	3.45	3.70
1982/83	3.35	3.49	3.42	3.22	2.92	3.22	3.29	3.25	3.39	3.43	3.49	3.48	3.33
1983/84	3.42	3.51	3.71	3.56	3.42	3.36	3.46						
						Portland, No. 1 Soft White							
1980/81	3.92	4.15	4.06	4.23	4.48	4.68	4.40	4.52	4.52	4.41	4.51	4.41	4.36
1981/82	4.26	4.27	4.25	4.21	4.38	4.42	4.00	4.12	4.09	4.02	4.14	4.24	4.20
1982/83	4.18	4.13	4.16	4.29	4.29	4.44	4.45	4.52	4.59	4.68	4.62	4.35	4.39
1983/84	4.15	4.08	4.06	4.12	4.03	3.90	3.81						
						Minneapolis, No. 1 Dark No. Spring (ordinary protein)							
1980/81	4.19	4.54	4.22	4.17	4.62	4.78	4.62	4.65	4.53	4.32	4.41	4.44	4.46
1981/82	4.29	4.18	4.03	4.07	4.22	4.29	4.15	4.21	4.17	4.10	4.21	4.16	4.17
1982/83	4.08	4.08	3.78	3.79	3.78	3.85	3.76	3.80	3.82	4.01	4.34	4.25	3.94
1983/84	4.15	4.07	4.21	4.30	4.33	4.23	4.20						
						14% protein							
1980/81	4.33	4.69	4.55	4.56	4.82	4.95	4.77	4.81	4.78	4.67	4.80	4.77	4.71
1981/82	4.56	4.50	4.25	4.23	4.29	4.38	4.22	4.28	4.21	4.16	4.25	4.20	4.29
1982/83	4.13	4.16	3.96	4.02	4.00	4.08	3.96	3.93	3.92	4.08	4.40	4.40	4.09
1983/84	4.39	4.38	4.34	4.33	4.33	4.25	4.21						
						Hard Amber Durum, No. 1 (medium)							
1980/81	5.79	7.12	7.19	7.26	7.34	7.22	6.90	7.07	7.02	6.66	6.10	6.04	6.81
1981/82	4.86	4.91	4.75	4.56	4.60	4.58	4.51	4.59	4.57	4.45	4.45	4.49	4.61
1982/83	4.38	4.26	4.07	4.02	4.11	4.17	4.07	4.06	4.12	4.28	4.54	4.90	4.25
1983/84	4.76	4.74	5.04	5.10	4.99	4.91	4.82						

Source: Grain Market News, Agricultural Marketing Service.

Table 10.--Wheat: export prices by months, at selected ports, 1980-83

Year	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Simple average
						Dollars per metric ton							
						Gulf: No. 1 Hard Red Winter, ordinary protein							
1980/81	158	169	171	180	188	195	182	187	182	175	180	172	178
1981/82	169	168	170	171	169	179	175	173	171	169	170	168	171
1982/83	156	152	153	153	147	155	160	165	165	166	167	160	158
1983/84	152	148	152	157	153	152	153						
						Gulf: No. 1 Soft Red Winter							
1980/81	146	163	165	176	187	193	180	187	176	168	172	143	171
1981/82	133	136	140	147	150	157	151	148	142	144	149	128	144
1982/83	126	128	122	119	113	129	128	131	133	133	137	136	128
1983/84	132	135	145	142	140	140	142						
						Portland: No. 2 Western White							
1980/81	147	158	157	162	172	180	170	174	173	166	166	165	166
1981/82	159	159	161	161	165	166	152	155	152	152	155	157	158
1982/83	156	153	158	162	161	167	168	169	172	174	172	163	165
1983/84	155	152	156	157	151	146	147						
						Duluth: No. 2 Northern Spring, 14% protein							
1980/81	158	174	168	170	177	180	1/	1/	1/	1/	176	175	172
1981/82	170	164	159	156	158	161	1/	1/	1/	1/	164	154	161
1982/83	151	152	146	148	147	149	1/	1/	1/	1/	161	159	152
1983/84	160	159	159	158	163	159	1/						

1/No price quotes available.

Source: Grain Market News, Agricultural Marketing Service.

Table 11.--Wheat: Rotterdam, c.i.f., quotations by months, 1980-83 1/

Year	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Simple average
						Dollars per metric ton							
						United States No. 2 Hard Winter, 13.5%							
1980/81	203	204	209	214	224	233	235	233	225	212	211	206	217
1981/82	203	204	201	200	200	212	206	200	199	198	206	204	203
1982/83	176	176	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	176
1983/84	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/						
						United States Dark Northern Spring, 14%							
1980/81	197	194	189	212	216	226	235	245	240	209	210	207	215
1981/82	197	194	189	190	193	196	190	204	204	195	190	184	194
1982/83	178	178	174	174	171	177	183	185	178	172	186	186	178
1983/84	184	182	187	187	185	186	190						

1/Hamburg Mercantile Exchange prices for Rotterdam. 2/No price quotes available.

Source: World Grain Situation, Foreign Agricultural Service.

Table 12.--Wheat and wheat flour: world trade, production, stocks, and utilization, July-June 1980-83

Country or region	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84 as of Jan. 17
		Million metric tons		
Exports:				
Canada	17.0	17.6	21.2	21.5
Australia	10.6	11.0	8.1	11.0
Argentina	3.9	4.3	7.4	8.3
EC-10	14.7	15.5	15.5	16.0
USSR	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
All others	5.5	3.6	5.5	4.6
Total non-U.S.	52.2	52.5	58.3	61.9
USA 1/	41.9	48.8	39.9	38.1
World total	94.1	101.2	98.2	100.0
Imports:				
EC-10	4.5	4.7	3.7	4.3
USSR	16.0	19.5	20.2	19.0
Japan	5.8	5.6	5.8	5.6
E. Europe	5.9	6.3	4.3	3.9
China	13.8	13.2	13.0	12.0
All others	48.1	52.0	51.2	55.2
World total	94.1	101.2	98.2	100.0
Production: 2/				
Canada	19.2	24.8	26.8	26.9
Australia	10.9	16.4	8.9	20.5
Argentina	7.8	8.3	14.5	11.7
EC-10	55.1	54.4	59.8	59.3
USSR 3/	98.2	80.0	86.0	80.0
E. Europe	34.6	30.6	34.8	34.4
China	55.2	59.6	68.4	80.0
India	31.8	36.3	37.5	42.5
All other foreign	65.1	63.8	67.7	66.4
USA	64.6	76.2	76.5	66.0
World total	442.4	450.4	480.9	487.8
Utilization: 4/				
USA	21.1	23.3	25.3	31.2
USSR 3/	114.7	102.0	105.7	93.5
China	69.0	72.8	81.4	92.0
All other foreign	237.8	247.4	257.3	264.1
World total	442.6	445.5	469.8	480.4
Stocks, ending: 5/	80.6	85.5	96.7	104.1

1/Includes transshipments through Canadian ports; excludes products other than flour. 2/Production data include all harvests occurring within the July-June year shown, except that small grain crops from the early harvesting Northern Hemisphere areas are moved forward; i.e., the May 1980 harvests in areas such as India, North Africa, and Southern United States are actually included in 1980/81 accounting period, which begins July 1, 1980. 3/"Bunker weight" basis: not discounted for excess moisture and foreign material. 4/Utilization data are based on an aggregate of differing local marketing years. For countries for which stock data are not available (excluding the USSR), utilization estimates represent apparent utilization, i.e., they are inclusive of annual stock level adjustments. 5/Stocks data are based on an aggregate of differing local marketing years and should not be construed as representing world stock levels at a fixed point in time. Stocks data are not available for all countries and exclude those such as China and part of Eastern Europe; the world stock levels have been adjusted for estimated year-to-year changes in USSR grain stocks, but do not purport to include the entire absolute level of USSR stocks.

Source: Foreign Agricultural Service. World Grain Situation.

Table 13.--Rye: supply, disappearance, area, and prices, marketing years 1979-83*

Item	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83 (prel.)	1983/84 (proj.)
			Million bushels		
Supply					
Beginning stocks, June 1	9.0	12.2	4.1	3.1	6.4
Production	22.4	16.5	18.8	20.9	28.2
Imports	1/	1/	0.4	3.0	0.5
Total	31.4	28.7	23.4	27.0	35.1
Domestic disappearance					
Food	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.5
Industry	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.1
Seed	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.8
Feed 2/	7.1	7.3	8.9	10.6	15.0
Total	16.7	17.1	18.8	20.4	25.4
Exports	2.4	7.5	1.5	0.2	0.5
Total disappearance	19.2	24.6	20.3	20.6	25.9
Ending stocks, May 31	12.2	4.1	3.1	6.4	9.2
			Million acres		
Area					
Planted	2.9	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.8
Harvested	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9
			Bushels per acre		
Yield per harvested acre	25.8	24.4	26.7	29.1	30.5
			Dollars per bushel		
Prices					
Received by farmers	2.06	2.63	2.99	2.37	2.11
Minneapolis No. 2	2.47	3.35	3.80	2.75	
Loan rate	1.79	1.91	2.04	2.17	2.25

1/ Less than 50,000 bushels. 2/ Residual, approximates total feed use.

* Totals may not add due to rounding.

☆ U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1984-420-930:ERS-82

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20250

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, $300

To stop mailing ☐ or to change your address ☐ send this sheet with label intact, showing new address, to EMS Information, Rm. 440-GHI, USDA, Washington, D.C. 20250.

Postage and Fees Paid
United States
Department of Agriculture
AGR-101

FIRST CLASS

Information for Decisionmakers

from the Economic Research Service

Keep current on these vital topics:

- ★ **Commodity supplies and demand**
- ★ **Prices and costs**
- ★ **Trade and marketing**
- ★ **Food and fiber**
- ★ **Land and water developments**
- ★ **Rural life**

The **ERS Abstracts** newsletter lists all current agency publications and prices. To be placed on its free mailing list, write to:

Information Division
Room 4309-S., USDA
Washington, D.C. 20250